

Louisville Evening Express.

OLD SERIES--VOL. XXV.

LOUISVILLE, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 31, 1869.

NEW SERIES--VOL. I, NO. 114

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

By Western Union Telegraph Lines for Aug. 31, 9 A. M.

CITY...	WIND...	THER...	WEATHER...
Louisville...	N	67	Clear.
Nashville...	N E	72	Cloudy.
Memphis...	S	76	Cloudy.
Cincinnati...	N E	68	Clear.
Philadelphia...	S E	67	Cloudy.
Chicago...	S E	66	Clear.
St. Louis...	S W	81	Cloudy.
Notre Dame...	S	76	Cloudy.
Charleston...	N W	74	Rainy.
Key West...	E	82	Cloudy.
Havana...	S E	84	Cloudy.
Philadelphia...	N	47	Clear.
Vicksburg...	S E	78	Cloudy.
Jackson...	S E	78	Hazy.
Houston...	N E	64	Cloudy.
Montgomery...	N E	80	Cloudy.
Chattanooga...	N W	75	Cloudy.
Washington...	N	67	Clear.
N. Orleans...	S W	84	Cloudy.
Boston...	N W	61	Clear.
New York...	N	64	Clear.
Buffalo...	N	57	Clear.

THE CITY.

New Music.

Mr. Will. S. Heyes, music dealer, Fourth street, has sent us a new song and chorus called "Jesse," composed by himself. This, like all of his compositions, will be come popular.

Rates of Freight.

Rates of freight from New York to the West, over the Erie and New York Central routes, all rail, have been established as follows: To Cincinnati, forty cents; Chicago, forty-five cents; Louisville, fifty-five cents; St. Louis, fifty-eight cents.

Run Over.

Last evening, about 4 o'clock, a little boy, some three years old, was run over on Floyd street, between Market and Jefferson, by an unloaded two-horse dray, the horses going at a walk. The child's injuries were not severe, but considerable excitement was occasioned. The parents of the child, whose name was not known in the neighborhood, came from the country only about two weeks ago.

Finger Cut Off.

This morning Tim Keegan, a boy some fourteen years old, at work in Landrum's tobacco factory, on Monroe street, near Twelfth, had the second finger of his left hand so badly crushed in a cog-wheel that the surgeon found it necessary to amputate, which was done. This will keep the little fellow from work for two or three weeks—a painful necessity, which he feels all the more because his mother is a widow, and he is largely her support.

To the Cincinnati Gazette.

We clip the subjoined paragraph from the Gazette of August 14th. The officers of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad deny that the statement is correct. We ask our temporary to specify on what authority it is made. Here is the paragraph:

The Short Line railroad takes fourth-class freight for Memphis at thirty-two cents and pay drayage. We wonder how our suburban neighbors at Louisville will like to hear this. They pay forty cents.

Fins Fight.

Two white men, some 20 years old, George and Frank, both said to be bachelors, commenced a quarrel last evening, near the corner of Second and Jefferson. Adjourning to a back yard they took it out in a rough-and-tumble fight, which resulted in a copious flow of blood from the proboscis of one, and no apparent injury to the other. They claim to have been good friends, and it is supposed their fight in fighting was not so much to try each other's metal, as to cement their friendship with blood drawn.

Finger Nipped.

Andrew Case is a laborer in the stone and iron yard of the bridge company, at Fourteenth street. This morning, while engaged with others in piling up, for future use, the long wrought-iron chords used in tying-together parts of the superstructure, the second finger of his right hand was caught between two of the irons, and the finger cut nearly off just above the root of the nail. He stuck the piece back again, let it up, and dressed it himself as well as he could—disposed to "save the pieces," if possible.

Laying of Corner-stone.

The corner-stone of the new German Evangelical church was laid Sunday afternoon, on Spring street, between Bank and Upper Third, New Albany. Great crowds of people were in attendance. The interest of the occasion was greatly heightened, says the Ledger, by the singing of the Aurora Society of Louisville, under the direction of Mr. Paul Eitel, and of the New Albany Maennerchor, led by Prof. Wunderlich. Rev. Theodore Dresel, of Louisville, preached from 1st Cor. 2d chap. 11th v. Rev. H. Waldman, of Louisville, then addressed the people, the chorus, "Sacred Day," was sung by the Aurora Society, and the corner-stone was laid by Rev. F. W. A. Riedel.

Chapman Sisters.

As was anticipated, Weisiger Hall was well filled last night. The burlesque opera of Ixion was full of popular hits, dances and songs, and its presentation gave great satisfaction.

Miss Blanche Chapman enacted the part of "Ixion" in a charming manner, with exquisitely grace and spirit. She has evidently been a hard student in her lines, and her style, as it should be, is free from all affectation, is easy and natural. Miss Ella proved herself a perfect little fairy, full of winning ways—bright, merry, graceful, and in five minutes established herself a favorite.

This evening's entertainment will begin with Cinderella—or "ye lover, and ye little glass slipper," with Miss Ella as Dandina, and Mr. Bishop as Cleverdi. The performance will conclude with the farce of a "Regular Fix," in which Mr. Bishop will take the part of Hugh de Brass. All who wish good seats would do well to engage them early, as the house will no doubt be crowded.

SCHOOL BOARD.

Business Session.

The Board met last night at 8 o'clock, President Morris in the chair.

Major J. W. Davis, Principal of the Fifth ward school, sent in his resignation, which was accepted.

Maj. Kinney presented a petition from the Twelfth, and one from the Eleventh ward, signed by one hundred and fifty patrons of the school, setting forth that they prayed the Board to rescind the resolution adopted at a previous meeting sending the second and third grades of the ward schools in those two wards to the Intermediate schools—that the children of the petitioners qualified for those grades could not, under the resolution, avail themselves of the public schools at all; that the petitioners were mostly mechanics and laboring men, who could not afford to send their children on the cars, and the distance to the intermediate school building was too great for them to walk, especially in the winter season, which would take up most of the school year; that they did not object to the use of the public money—their money, inasmuch as they paid school tax—being used in support of the High Schools, though they had very little, if any, expectation of enjoying for their children the advantages of high-school education; but they did protest against depriving them altogether of the benefits of the school system, as they would be deprived, should the resolution of the Board remain unrescinded. The petition was referred to the Committee on Rules.

Dr. W. E. Robinson introduced a resolution appointing a committee consisting of the President and Vice President of the Board, and the Superintendent of the Schools, to examine into the propriety of establishing public night schools. The Doctor was energetic in his statements and appeals; hundreds of young men and boys were in the city, anxious to obtain at least a good common-school education, but they were compelled to labor through the day to support themselves and assist helpless ones depending on them, so that, however great their desires; however urgent the necessities felt by them; however latent talent hungered within them for suitable mental food, their physical necessities demand all their day-time, and they were thus deprived of the, to them, inestimable privilege. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

A special committee had been appointed at a previous meeting to inquire into the expediency of establishing a school in California, the southwest suburb of the city. This committee reported that there were about 200 children in that suburb who should enjoy the advantages of the public schools. The committee found they could buy a lot 100 feet front by 200 feet deep, on Kentucky street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, for two city bonds of \$1,000 each, or their equivalent; that a house could be erected, sufficiently large to accommodate the suburb, for about \$5,000. They, therefore, submitted a resolution that the Council be asked to appropriate two bonds, as above specified, for the purchase of the lot. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

A petition was then presented to the meeting, obtained one hundred and twenty signatures, asking the Board of County Commissioners to submit to a vote of the people of Harrison county, the proposition to levy a tax of two per cent, on the tax duplicate for 1868, for the benefit of the New Albany and St. Louis railroad. The petition will be presented next Monday, and it is probable a vote will be ordered immediately. It will be seen that our Indiana neighbors do not intend to let the grass grow under their feet in reference to the new railroad.

others joined in the discussion, but finally the amendment of Mr. Reed was adopted, and then the report of the committee as amended was lost. A resolution was then introduced and amended, fixing the salaries of Profs. Hamel and Kusain at \$1,250, which was adopted.

Nominations were then made and election entered into for the chair of Ancient Languages in the Male High School, Ashly B. Hurt and Professor Schenck nominees. On a vote Professor Hurt was elected by 11 to 9 votes.

The report on the establishment of the Polytechnic department of the High School was taken up, and Dr. O'Reilly urged its immediate adoption. There was a great deal of animated discussion on this question, the only objection being to going immediately to work with it, but eloquent speeches were made by Major Kinney, Mr. G. A. Scott and President Morris, as well as others, whose arguments it would be pleasing and profitable to give more *in extenso* were it not that space forbids. The report was unanimously adopted, and the Polytechnic features, for the benefit of the mechanic and laborer will be at once engraven upon the High School system.

Messrs. E. A. Moore, L. M. Hamel and Will Wallace Harvey were nominated as principal of the Tenth-ward school. On a vote the result was as follows: Moore, 12; Hamel, 5; Harvey, 5.

A motion was made and lost, to reconsider the vote by which the report was lost fixing the salaries of the Professors at \$1,800, and then the board adjourned to next Monday evening.

Lost Confidence.

We find the following paragraph in the Nashville Press and Times of yesterday: We have been requested to state that there will be a meeting of the officers of the various colored benevolent societies at 8 o'clock this morning at the Second Christian church, on Gay street.

Most people would naturally suppose that the Press and Times was actually requested to make the statement, but just as apt as not it was requested to do nothing of the sort. Some months ago a man hanged himself under very peculiar circumstances, about five miles from St. Louis, and the Republican gave a long account of the affair. A few days afterward the same story appeared in the Press and Times—the same story, word for word, except that the thing was said to have happened on one of the turnpikes leading into Nashville and about five miles from the city. And here the other day we found in that paper a paragraph which told us that a young lady of Nashville went to see the eclipse on the 7th of August, and wore a highly polished silver breastpin; that she took her share of the phenomenon through a piece of smoked glass; that when the show was over she found that the eclipse had been photographed on the breastpin, and that the picture still remained perfect, although efforts had been made to rub it out. This paragraph we were fool enough to republish. We have since found that it originally appeared in a New York paper. The Press and Times, whose local editor is perhaps the laziest fellow in the world, is always making strange things happen around Nashville just after other newspapers have made them happen somewhere else. Under these painful circumstances how can we believe that it was requested to state that there would be a meeting of the officers of the various colored benevolent societies at 8 o'clock yesterday morning at the Second Christian Church on Gay street, or anywhere else? We could only wish that the matter may exist with regard to the matter as ever.

PLUNGE INTO THE RAPIDS. THE BYRON SCANDAL.

A LEAP FOR LIFE.

Fearful but Successful.

Mrs. Stowe and Lady Byron Again.

ANOTHER VERSION.

From the New York Post.

The recent revelations of Mrs. Stowe concerning the unhappy quarrel of Lord and Lady Byron have very naturally elicited abundant commentary from the daily press of the country, and, doubtless, at this moment the English journals are discussing the truth or falsity of the main charge with more or less acumen and acrimony. In America, with a single exception, the daily and weekly papers have treated it from one side or the other, of belief or indigence, reflecting a few letters sustaining Mrs. Stowe, but by far the larger number discrediting her statements or pointing out their inconsistency with the acknowledged facts of the Byron scandal.

The better opinion on all hands is unquestionably that, true or false, the story was not fit to be told, and the interests of morality had been better consulted by consigning the long-concealed horror to oblivion.

The single exception to which we have referred in the general line of comment is the Nation. This journal does not altogether reject the dreadful accusation against Lord Byron and the Hon. Augusta Leigh, but it convicts Mrs. Stowe of slandering the fame of Lady Byron in making her an accessory after the fact to the hideous guilt of brother and sister.

The Nation says:

"We were told the main facts of this history something more than ten years ago, and this was how it was told to us: At whatever time it was the incestuous connection between Byron and his sister may have begun, Lady Byron knew nothing of it, as we heard the story, until after the birth of her child. Some time after that event, probably about the beginning of January, 1816, Byron told her of his intrigue, saying that he had never loved any other woman than the partner of his guilt. She naturally supposed it to be a delusion of insanity; and it was under this impression that she consulted Dr. Baillie about him, which is one of his main charges against her in his letters and in 'Don Juan.' It was while under this belief that he wrote the playful letter to Byron, after leaving him, which is also one of the counts in the indictment against her. After reaching Kirkby Mallory, her father's house, she had certain proofs of the truth of what her husband had told her, from which she was vividly present during his remembrance during his dying hours at Mississauga; and that after his death it was she, and not another, who, elected to his memory the white marble tablet in the church of Hucknell, which tenderly testifies that in the vault beneath lie the remains of the author of 'Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.' It is impossible for us, without adequate testimony, to think badly of this noble-natured woman; and, until the testimony is furnished, we shall believe that she bore a stainless character, and sleeps in a blameless grave."

The better opinion on all hands is unquestionably that, true or false, the story was not fit to be told, and the interests of morality had been better consulted by consigning the long-concealed horror to oblivion. In the stinging words of Lord Byron to his wife in the carriage, Lady Byron would have cried out to Mrs. Stowe: "Madam, you might have saved me from this." But let us suppose that Lady Byron would have interceded for publication as Mrs. Stowe had made. On the contrary, we should have shocked Lady Byron, were she alive to read it, as it has shocked other readers in England.

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payable to the carrier. To News Agents, 2
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LOUISVILLE.

TUESDAY AUGUST 31, 1869.

The Louisville and Nashville Rail-
road—Important Facts.

The following correspondence appeared
in the Courier-Journal of this morning:

LOUISVILLE BOARD OF TRADE ROOM, KY., AUG. 30, 1869.

Albert Fish, Esq., Superintendent of the L. and
N. and M. R. R.:

DEAR SIR: In a publication in the Daily Express
of this date, the Louisville and Nashville
Railroad is said to charge higher freight from
Cincinnati to points South at lower rates than
from Louisville to the same points.

Will you please inform me at your earliest
convenience, if this is true, and if so, what
I desire this information in order to present it
as speedily as possible to the Board of Trade, so
that this commercial community, as represented
by the Board of Trade, may be in a position to
still secure it against such injustice in future.

R. specifically,
J. J. PORTER,
President Board of Trade.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
LOU. & NASH. & M. & L. R. R. LINE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., AUG. 30, 1869.

J. J. PORTER, President Board of Trade,
Louisville, Ky.

SIR:—Your favor of this day, asking whether it
is true that the L. N. R. R. Co. carries freight
from Cincinnati to points South at lower rates
than from Louisville to the same points.

In reply I have to say that this statement is
not true. The L. N. R. R. Co. permits no
freight to be sent from Cincinnati at lower rates
than at the same rates that are charged
from Louisville.

According to a resolution of the Board of
Directors of the L. N. R. R. Co., no discounts
are maintained in the rates of freight in favor of
Louisville. If freight is shipped as cheap from
Cincinnati as from Louisville over the L. N. R. R.
railroad, the L. N. R. R. Co. will be compelled to
raise the cost of transportation from Cincinnati to
Louisville, as such freight invariably pays the L. N. R. R.
and is shipped from Louisville, the same rate
as is shipped from Louisville.

The books of the company are always open to
the inspection of parties interested in seeing
what the rates of freight are, and are shipped
over the L. N. R. railroad from all parts of the
country, and it would be very desirable if parties
would take the trouble first to ascertain the facts
from the L. N. R. R. Co., and then to complain against
the management of the road, which are not war-
ranted by the facts. Very respectfully,

ALBERT FISH, Gen'l Supt.

We want to believe some things that we
hear. We do all we can to believe them,
but still we can't come quite up to the full
faith. And such is our condition as to the
above correspondence.

If it were strictly true that the manage-
ment of the Louisville and Nashville
Railroad had never discriminated against
the merchants of Louisville in the carry-
ing of freight, we should enjoy the fact as
much as the happiest lover it. But we
have heard the contrary so often and from
such respectful sources, that we must be
allowed to adhere to the facts set forth in
our article of yesterday. The facts
charged by us come too straight and from
sources too worthy of credence for us to doubt for a moment that our charges
are true.

In the first place we printed the fol-
lowing extract from the Cincinnati Ga-
zette:

The Short Line railroad takes fourth-
class freight for Memphis at thirty-two
cents and pays drayage. We wonder how
our suburban neighbors at Louisville will
like to hear this. They pay forty cents.

Here, then, was a charge widely circu-
lated, and whether true or not, it was in-
ducing merchants to trade where they
could get the lowest freight on the goods
bought. Was it denied by the Louisville and
Nashville Railroad until it was repro-
duced in our columns? We must be
pardoned for believing that the Cincinnati
Gazette would not have made that
publication unless goods were really
shipped from there to Memphis over the
Louisville and Nashville Railroad for
thirty-two cents per hundred, when our
merchants were charged forty cents from
Louisville.

Again, we stated that fifty boxes of to-
bacco were purchased at Cincinnati for
Memphis because the freight over the
Louisville and Nashville railroad was
thirty-nine cents (it was 38) from Cin-
cinnati while it was fifty-five cents per
hundred from Louisville. We make no
charges of this kind without authority,
and the names of the parties to this to-
bacco transaction are at the service of any
who choose to deny the truth of what we
state. We are further informed that the
tobacco purchase on account of low
freight from Cincinnati and high freight
from Louisville led to the purchase of
seventy thousand dollars' worth of goods
at that time in Cincinnati, all of which
would have been bought here if the same
shipping advantages had been offered by
the Louisville and Nashville railroad.
And we repeat, this statement is derived
from one of the most honorable of Louis-
ville merchants.

Facts are stubborn things, and it may
not be well to be too general in their de-
nial. The resolution of the Board of Feb-
ruary, 1866, is alluded to in the above cor-
respondence as favoring Louisville, and yet we are informed that during that very
year, and under that very resolution, bills
of lading were made out at Cincinnati for
higher rates of freight than were really
charged on goods over the Louisville and
Nashville railroad. In other words, the
agent of the company rebated the rates
by paying the purchasers enough to
make the discrimination against Louis-
ville, which we have charged. And if this
rebating system was practiced in one
instance, have we not the right to infer
that it was done in others? We make not
this charge at random, but state facts from
reliable authority, and can give names to
any who are curious enough to look into
the subject if the truth of what we state is
doubted. When, therefore, the Louisville and
Nashville railroad company tender us
its books to show that there is no discrim-
ination against Louisville, we have to re-
ply that the agents of the road sometimes
do things that don't appear in the books.
Do the books of the company show any
and all rebates which have been made
in the way suggested? If so, we should
like to see the account. It would certainly

be an interesting account to the merchants
of Louisville.

We are informed, moreover, that if has
not been very long since bills of lading
showing shipments from Cincinnati to the
South at less rates than could be gotten
from Louisville, were placed in the hands
of a former President of our Board of
Trade! We know not what was done with
the matter, or how it was settled or hushed
up; but does not the fact of such bills of
lading being in existence show that the
Louisville and Nashville railroad was dis-
criminating against Louisville and in
favor of Cincinnati in the matter of
freights? Surely such things make good
our charges against the Louisville and
Nashville railroad in spite of the denial
published this morning.

It is not our business, nor have we time
or inclination to hunt up facts of this
kind against the Louisville and Nashville
railroad. We have only given a few of
those that have come to our ears, and
there may be many, very many transactions
of the same character, known to
none but the railroad company and those
who profited thereby to the injury of our
own merchants. But surely such things
ought not to be practiced by the Louisville and
Nashville railroad nor borne by our
people. The citizens of Louisville have
done more than any other community to
make, start and keep the L. N. R. R., and it will not do for that road to
be used against our merchants and in
favor of Cincinnati or any other Northern
city. We simply demand justice for our
merchants, and we shall not be content
with less. And this is why we want a
management of the road which compre-
hends our true interests and that will protect
them.

Since the above was written some docu-
ments have been furnished us. We have
in our possession two bills of lading where-
in it appears that in June 22, 1868, Dubois
& Auger, of Cincinnati shipped to Mar-
tin Walt & Co., of Memphis, over the
Mail Line and Louisville and Nashville
railroad ten hogheads of sides and
five hogheads of shoulders at
twenty-five cents per hundred pounds.
In July of the same year the same firm
shipped to Galbraith, Stewart & Co., of
Memphis, over the Mail Line and the Louis-
ville and Nashville railroad twenty-two
hogheads of sides at twenty-five cents
per hundred pounds. Now on the same
trip this firm bought of Louisville
merchants, and "thirty cents per hundred"
was the charge made for freight by the
Louisville and Nashville Railroad Com-
pany. And we find further upon an exam-
ination of the books of two of the largest
provision merchants of Louisville that no
shipments were made during the summer
months at less than thirty cents. Does
Louisville and Nashville Railroad dis-
criminate against Louisville? We have
the original bills of lading, and will ex-
hibit them to any one who desires to in-
spect them.

An International Bore.

A parcel of students belonging to a col-
lege in Massachusetts went across the At-
lantic the other day to have a canoe-race
with a parcel of students belonging to a
college in England. Ever since then the
telegraph and the mails from over there
have brought us nothing but long strings
of stuff about the "Oxfords" and the "Har-
vards," just as if the people away out here
had an international malediction which
of these batches of boys have been paddling
in the water most to the neglect of their
studies. A day or two before the race
came off the Associated Press paid
the rumor that the "Harvards" were going
to change their stroke; that they were not
going to use the Spanish cedar boat they
carried over with them, and that Doolittle
had the premonitory symptoms of a pain
in the bowels, and probably would not
be able to pull as heavy a stroke at
least an ounce and a half as he
otherwise would have done. The next
day a like sum was paid for a cable
dispatch in contradiction to this startling
rumor—the "Harvards" were not going to
change their stroke; they would use the
Spanish cedar boat; and although Doolittle
had eaten a green apple in an un-
guarded moment, a teaspoonful of a par-
asitic had promptly brought him round
and caused him to feel fifty per cent. bet-
ter than ever.

All of this must have been very interesting
to the anxious parents of Doolittle, and of
the rest of them; but as it was interesting
to the anxious parents of Doolittle, and of
the rest of them, and to nobody else. The
cost of the intelligence might have been a
hundred to them, but it could not possibly
have been a greater bore than was the in-
telligence itself to the rest of us.

And then came the telegraphic accounts
of the race. We could have "possessed
our souls in patience" and put up with
these, if we hadn't been bored to death
and back again in advance. And now,
when the next steamer shall have arrived,
we shall be called upon to confront whole
columns about the infernal thing in every
newspaper we take up.

If these international boat-races decided
anything they would be less an interna-
tional bore. But they decide nothing—
nothing, at least, except that this or that
party betting on the race is entitled to the
stakes. The other day the "Oxfords"
came out six seconds ahead; but this fact
does not prove that the "Oxfords" can
paddle a canoe six seconds better than
the "Harvards." It does not prove that
the young men of old England are more
muscular than the young men of New
England. It may show that the students
of Oxford have devoted more time to their
boats than to their books, and that the
students of Harvard have not; but we are
not quite sure that it shows even this, for
if it had not been for the unfortunate cal-
amity which befell the bowels of Doolittle,
there is no telling how the thing would
have ended.

Call and examine NEW STYLES at
Hastings & Lewis'. aul0 lm

What is Gold of Walker's Tonic Bitters
by those who know their Worth.

We have seen the formula and know what
the solid ingredients of Walker's Tonic Bitters
are, and we have no hesitation in saying
that they are wholesome and well selected
and of the best quality.

We believe that, when combined with the
fine Bourbon selected by Mr. Walker, the re-
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country.

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No trouble to show goods at
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Photographic Goods.

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DAILY EXPRESS.

LOUISVILLE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1855.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

Carly Takes an Important Step in Virginia Matters.

Further Reconstruction in the Hands of Congress.

Appeal for Interference in Texas Affairs.

VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—It is learned at last that General Carly has taken an important step in the Virginia matter, and has determined to throw the question of further reconstruction of the State into the hands of Congress. The following is authentic, a d is contained in a special dispatch from Richmond:

A gentleman belonging to one of the two Walker Committees, and had an interview with Gen. Carly, in which that official declared that the only term he had to propose were that all ineligible members of the Legislature should resign, and that the State should be organized to fill the vacancies thus created. If men were then returned who could take the test oath, he should either a special resolution be passed to fill the vacancies thus created. If men did not resign, or if other ineligibilities were elected to succeed them, he should then call a convention to fill the vacancies thus created.

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BASE BALL.

Haymakers vs. Baltics, of Wheeling.

WHEELING, W. Va., August 30.—The game of base ball between the Haymakers of Wheeling, and Baltics, of this city, was witnessed by a large audience. The Baltics won the game, 12 to 10, after twice in sixty minutes. The Baltics, who had a large crowd, could have pulled stroke with, which Loring led off through four miles. In fact, the crew was rowed to a stand still. In less than two miles their power was gone. After that it was only heroic courage and resolution that carried them through, and a desire to exhausts in a four mile race in favor of the latter. Score, 30 to 28.

TO BE HANGED.

TOLEDO, Aug. 30.—Conrad Meyer was to-day sentenced to be hanged on Friday, November 5th, for the murder of Solomon Fielden near the neighboring village of Whitehouse, in June last.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

An Important Proposition to Consolidate the Catholic with the Public Schools of Cincinnati.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

There are upward of 15,000 Catholic children in Cincinnati who do not attend the public schools, share the benefits of the free school system of Ohio. Their rudimentary education has been provided for by the church itself, or its members, and the proposed consolidation of the Catholic schools with the public schools is to be effected.

This matter has been a subject of thought and discussion for some time past. Mr. F. W. Banks of the New Ward, who, on the Board of Education, determined to see if it was not possible to hit upon some plan which would be acceptable alike to the School Board and the authorities of the church, whereby a consolidation of the Catholic with the public schools could be effected.

As long ago as last he had commenced to agitate the question among his fellow members of the board to discover what their views were, and, finding them not averse to consolidation, he next consulted Father Schwemmer, among the most eminent and influential of the Catholic fathers, and, after such careful and hearty encouragement, the proposed consultation, including a number of gentlemen representing the School Board and the Catholic school interest, and these were held.

It was thought advisable to bring the subject to the attention of Father Edward Purcell, upon whom Mr. Ranch waited. The result of the interview was the following proposition:

The Catholic Church will give the schools of the Catholic Board, and give them the management of the Catholic schools, and the question arises whether, in the absence of authority, this article can be received as Lady Byron's own statement.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC.

It is reported at Rome that 50 Bishops only have declined to attend the Ecumenical Council.

THE MANCHESTER COTTON TRADE.

The Times, on the Manchester cotton trade, says: It is admitted the returns of sales of cotton at Liverpool are falsified every day, bearing on the recent troubles in Ruthford county.

A large meeting was held and speeches made by a number of the most prominent colored men, some sounding forbearance, while others indulged in excited appeals to the passions of those present. Resolutions were adopted looking to an appeal to the State authorities to afford protection against alleged cruel treatment and outrage on the part of certain whites.

STORIES are conflicting as to the origin of the difficulties at Smyrna, but a number of the most influential citizens of that place assert positively that the negroes commenced the暴行 by arraging, in the number of one hundred and fifty, and indulging in savage and ferocious threats against some white citizens. Anyhow bad feeling was engendered and the worst elements of both races were brought in collision, resulting, as usual, in the darkness getting worst.

It is openly asserted by those who profess to know that the Stokes leaders are at the bottom of the affair, and that it is simply a part of a well-arranged programme to bring discredit on the Senter administration and into the interference of the Federal Government. As far as lawlessness on the part of the whites has been developed the press throughout the State denounces it in unmeasured terms.

It can now be stated with certainty that Gov. Senter will not concur in the old legislation.

There are now about a dozen candidates named for the United States Senate. Among the latest brought out is ex-Governor Nell S. Brown, of this city. He would probably be one of the most, if not the most, efficient men that could be selected, if Congress would remove his disabilities.

Refugees from Rutherford—Lawless Operations in Summer.

NASHVILLE, August 30.—Nearly 100 negroes have come to this place from the neighboring State of Rutherford, and report that they have been driven away from home by lawless white men. These negroes have been working on shares with planters, and as they were wholly irresponsible, will not work themselves, and desire to prevent others from enjoying the fruits of their labor. Gov. Senter's proclamation warning them may have some effect, but it is probable the planters will have to form a combination for self protection.

AUSTRIA.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

VIENNA, August 31.—Baron Beust—host to-day closed the sessions of Austrian and Hungarian delegations. In his speech he announced he was authorized to give the Emperor's sanction to the resolutions they had respectively adopted. He said their proceedings would direct attention to foreign affairs and contribute to the maintenance of peace.

THE BRITISH SUBJECTS WITH LOPEZ.

London, August 30.—The Spanish British Minister to the Portuguese Court, and State, Gen. McMahon, late Minister of the United States to Paraguay, had arrived there. He reported he left the British subjects who were in the service of Lopez in good health, well satisfied with his treatment and treatment. He brought with him a considerable sum of money from them for parties in England and the United States, and stated that in some cases Lopez forced them to make advances to him. A well known planter, who makes about 300 bales of cotton, has been threatened by the regulators, and was here to-day to see what can be done to protect himself and the negroes in his employ. Bands of lawless white men are operating also in Sumatra, visiting negroes and taking the cattle and horses, and whipping them. The men engaged in this business are wholly irresponsible, will not work themselves, and desire to prevent others from enjoying the fruits of their labor. Gov. Senter's proclamation warning them may have some effect, but it is probable the planters will have to form a combination for self protection.

EUROPE.

Massacre of 200 Christians in China.

GREAT ANXIETY IN REGARD TO NAPOLEON'S HEALTH.

Speculations on the Late Boat Race.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Regulations for the navigation of the Suez canal are published. They state that the canal will be open to vessels of all nationalities with draft of less than 7½ meters.

CHINA.

MASSACRE OF CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES.

HONG KONG, Aug. 5, via LONDON, Aug. 30.—Reports of the massacre of Christian missionaries in the province of Szechuan are confirmed. Two hundred are known to have been killed by the populace. The Pekin Government has instituted inquiries concerning the outrage.

ENGLAND.

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